

PEREL'SON, M.Ye.

Infrared spectra of the coumarin and furanocoumarin series.
Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.3:952-955 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.
(Coumarin—Absorption spectra)
(Furan)

SHEYNKER, Yu.N.; PER, G.Yu.; PEREL'SON, M.Ye.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra of natural coumarins
and furcoumarins. Dokl. AN SSSR 158 no.6:1382-1385 O 1964.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimii prirodnnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy
Institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy. Predstavleno
akademikom M.M. Shemyakinym.

PEREL'SON, M.Ye.; NIKONOV, G.K.; PEK, G.Yu.; SHEYNKER, Yu.N.

Structure of xanthogalol and xosinol. Dokl. AN SSSR 159
no.1:154-157 N '64. (MIRA 17:12,

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh
rasteniy i Institut khimii prirodnkh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
Predstavleno akademikom M.M. Shemyakinym.

PEREL'SON, M.Ye.; SHEINKER, Yu.N.; LAYTSOV, B.Ye.; POZDYSHEV, V.A.

Integrated intensities of carbonyl bands of the pyrone and
quinone series. Izv.AN.SSSR.Ser.khim. no. 5:804-808 My 1964.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Vsesoyuznyy
institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.

PEREL'SON, M.Ye.; SHEYNKER, Yu.N.; DMITRIYEVA, N.D.; LUK'YANETS, Ye.
A.; SHUSHERINA, N.P.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Integrated intensities of $C=O$ bands in the infrared spectra
of substituted α -pyrones. Izv. AN.SSSR.Ser.khim. no. 5:938-
941 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut khimii prirodnikh soyedineniy AN SSSR i Moskovskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V.Lomonosova.

BAN'KOVSKIY, A.I.; PEREL'SON, M.Ye.; SHEVELEV, V.A.

Alkaloids from globe thistle. Dokl. AN SSSR 148 no.5:1073-1076
F '63. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut lekarstvennykh i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.
Predstavleno akademikom M.M.Shenyakinym.
(Echinopsine)

RYBALKO, K.S.; BAN'KOVSKIY, A.I.; PEREL'SON, M.Ye.

Tauremizine is a new sesquiterpene lactone f om *Artemisia taurica*
willd. Med. prom. 14 no. 10:21-23 0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekarstvennykh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy.
(WORMWOOD) (LACTONES)

PEREL'SON, M.Ye.

Spectroscopy in the study of coumarins and furanocoumarins.
Apt. dolo 13 no.3:70-75 My-Je '64. (MIRA 13)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut lekarstvennykh i aromatisirovannykh sredstv
Moskva.

L 62853-65 EWT(1)/EEC(m)/EWA(h) Feb

ACCESSION NR: AP5019063

UR/0286/65/000/012/0089/0389

536.5.621.039.547 22 B

AUTHOR: Perel'shteyn, M. Ye.; Kiyasbeyli, A. Sh.; Faradzh-zade, I. G.; Dzhafarov, A. G.-o.TITLE: Temperature transducer ²⁵ Class 42, No. 172086

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 12, 1965, 89

TOPIC TAGS: temperature transducer, temperature measurement, thermometer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a temperature transducer consisting of a copper or platinum resistance thermometer and a transformer in the form of a generator with inductive couplings, in which the transformer's core with windings has been placed in the housing of the resistance thermometer. By this arrangement operational stability in a wide temperature range and linearity of the frequency characteristics have been achieved. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [AC]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 15Mar63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: TEE

NO REP SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4056

Card 1/1

RYBALKO, K.S., PEREL'SON, M.Ye.; SHRETER, A.I.; VLASOV, M.I., GUR'NOV
I.A.; PIMENOV, M.G.; PIMENOVA, R.Ye.; NOVOSEL'TSEVA, N.Ye.;
SEREBRYAKOVA, A.A.

Preliminary evaluation of plants of the family Compositae
for their sesquiterpenic lactone content. Apt. delo 14
no.5:37-41 S-O '65. (MIRA 1965)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut lekhnicheskikh
i aromaticeskikh rasteniy, Bittsa, Moskovskoy oblasti.

PERELSON, M. Z.

15(0)
AUTHORS:
TITLE:
PERIODICAL:
ABSTRACT:
Card 1/3

Kurilit, A. K., Potemkin, P. Z. 207/131-59-1-9/12
Conference of Young Specialists (Konferentsiya molodykh
spetsialistov)
Gossumery, 1959, Nr 1, pp 47-47 (USSR)
This conference of young specialists of the Tsel'nykh
Institut spetsialistov (All Union Institute of Refractories)
was held in Leningrad from November 13-14, 1959, with
the participation of representatives of the Youth Workers
and the Scientific Institute of Refractories (Scientific Institute
of Refractories), workers and technicians. E. P. Zordev,
head of the Institute, outlined in his opening speech the work
of young specialists of various special branches, investigating
it as successful. Further, the following reports are mentioned:
V. G. Yeger spoke about manufacturing methods of superalloy
castings made of boron siliceous rocks (borovitchnyye
khranivnye").
B. V. Medvedev reported on test results of the properties
of magnesium solutions in liquid glass.
I. V. Vishnevskiy (KNIIO) reported on the dynamic method of
determination of the modulus of elasticity at temperature
up to 1500-1600.
G. G. Melnikova spoke about the examination of the changes
of phase composition of various refractory magnesite-chrome
products.
B. V. Zemtina reported on elaboration results of spectroscopic
methods for the study of contact in types of clay.
V. G. Steukhon spoke about the causes of bar fracture of the press
CH-143 by means of temperature.
G. A. Gels spoke about a temperature transmitter for the automatic
control of solid charging of the press CH-143.
V. B. Chubayev reported on the working out of the design for
a new furnace cart.
A. M. Surin reported on early testing results of a new system.
A. M. Levin reported on the design of water supply and drainage
lines.
M. Z. Perelson dealt with questions of air dust collection.
V. G. Yeger, V. A. Gerasimov, A. M. Surin and others submitted a
new variant for the foundation of a house, etc.
A. Z. Yeger reported on the testing of operation and
installation of a rotary furnace at the Scientific Institute
As a principle, default it is stated that part of the young
specialists are still investigating further with the
production. The seminar is intended for by the Party and
Government to return the specialists and to strengthen their
relations to work in operation etc. Improve the training of
specialists.

ASSOCIATIONS: Tsel'nykh Institut spetsialistov (All-Union Institute of
Refineries)

Card 2/3

Card 3/3

PEREL'SON, Ye.M.

Pretreatment of crudes - a major resource of the petroleum industry.
Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 1961, vol. 143, no. 4, p. 61-64. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Giproneftezavod.
(Petroleum industry)

BUDAVET, V.Yu.; PEREL'SON, Ye.M.; FILIPPOV, P.R.; YEKUYASHIN, N.I.

Problems in the amortization of basic funds in the petroleum refining industry. Khim.i tekhn. topl.i masel 5 no.8:40-46 Ag '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

1. Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ekonomicheskiy institut
Gosplana SSSR i Giproftezavod.

(Petroleum industry—Equipment and supplies)

LERINMAN, Samuil Markovich; PEREL'TSYANG, Mikhail Izrailevich; ANSEROV,
M.A., red.; ALAHSHEVA, N.A., red. ~~ind-70~~; GVIRTS, V.L., tekhn. red.

[Engineering design of pneumatic cylinders; shorthand
report of lectures] Inzhenernyi raschet pnevmaticheskikh
tsilindrov; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, Leningr. dom
nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1963. 42 p. (MIRA 17:4)

PEREL' TSVAYG, M. J.

Pneumatic percussion drive. Mashinostroitel' no. 8:12 Ag '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

PEREL'TSVAYG, M.O.

Characteristics of the construction of gas pipelines in permafrost.
Stroi. truboprov. 9 no.5:6-9 iy '64.

(MIRA 17:9)

1. Yuzhpirogaz, Donetsk.

PEREL'TSVAYG, M.O.

Laying gas pipelines under permafrost conditons. Sbor.nauch.
rab. AKKH no.12:93-119 '62. (MIRA 16:4)
(Gas, Natural--Pipelines) (Frozen ground)

SOV/112-57-6-13076

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 6, p 201 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Baranovskiy, V. I., Perel'tsveyg, A. M.

TITLE: One Cause of Leakages in Electron-Beam Tubes

(Ob odnoy prichine poyavleniya utechek v elektronno-luchevykh trubkakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. materialov po vakuumnoy tekhnike, 1956, Nr 8, pp 3-8

ABSTRACT: It is pointed out that electron emission from unprotected ends of the heater toward the high-voltage mounting is one of the causes of leakages in electron-beam tubes. In the case of LO-709 tubes that have only one high-voltage mounted electrode, the authors suggest placing a shield between the heater and the anode and connecting the shield with the modulator; this measure has almost eliminated rejection of tubes on the grounds of high leakages. The presence of many high-voltage lead-ins in other tube types where rejection on the grounds of leakage is high does not permit such a simple solution of the problem.

R.I.V.

Card 1/1

PEREL'TSVEYG, M.

Finishing chevrette in wet condition. Prem. keep. no. 8:21 Ag '56.
(MLRA 9:10)

1. Glavnyy inzhener arteli "Kozhevnik".
(Leather)

PERKUTSE, M., uchenyy sekretar'.

In the Institute of Economics of the Academy of the Rumanian People's
Republic. Vop. ekon. no. 4:174-176 Ap '58. (MIRA 11:5)

1. Institut ekonomiki Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.
(Rumania—Economics)

CA

8

Association of native gold and copper A. P. Perevalov
Zapiski Vostochno-Mirovnoi Akademii Nauk (Mining and Metallurgical Sciences) 80, 260-31 (1951). Occurrences of oxidized ores with native Au as relict mineral are relatively rare; there are no reliable chemical or other methods for distinguishing secondary Au from primary Au. An occurrence from the Middle Ural is described in which the supergene origin of native Au (beside distinctly primary Au) is doubtless because it is intimately associated with native Cu and cuprite. Secondary Au surrounds, in spongy, extremely fine-grained aggregates, rounded grains of native Cu, which is oxidized in its peripheral parts to Cu_2O , filling the pores of the Au. Between both metals there are characteristic yellowish rose diffusion zones. HNO_3 etching develops also a zonal structure in the Cu, indicating its formation from intermediate metacolloidal phases. Similar concentric structures are known from the typically metacolloidal cement Cu, in agreement with the near surface nature of the metal (ptn.), and the formation of oxidized ores (Cu_2O and Fe hydroxides). The secondary Au is remarkably pure, of deep-yellow color, while primary Au is usually more whitish (because of foreign admixtures). The spongy native Au mineral is very similar to synthetic Au films formed from Au salt solutions, with a high degree of dispersion (the x-ray analysis shows grain sizes of about 100 Å). Primary Au is easily recognized in the metal microscope by its coarse-granular structure and frequent twin lamellae. Characteristic are inclusions of tetrahedrite as primary ore associated with primary Au. W. Fittl

PERELYAYEV, A.P.

Internal structure of pyrite grains of various origin and
research methods. Geol. rud. mestorozh. 5 no. 6: 73-86 N.D. '69.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Institut geologii Ural'skogo filiala AN SSSR, Sverdlovsk.

PERELYAYEV, A.P.; PRAKHOVA, Ye.V.

New copper ore deposits in the eastern volcanic zone of the Urals.
Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAN SSSR no.32:163-170 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Ural Mountains—Copper ores)

PERELIAYEV, A.P.

Ores of the Sultanovo pyrite deposit in the Urals. Trudy Gor.-geol.
inst. UYAN SSSR no.43:161-174 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Sultanovo region--Pyrites)

PERELYAYEV, A.P.

Genesis of nugget gold in the Belaya vein of the Dzhetysay deposit.
Trudy Gor.-geol. inst. UFAH SSSR no.40:155-157 '59. (MIRA 13:11)
(Dzhetysay region—Gold ores)

PERELIAYEV, A.P.

Criteria for determining the age of gold-bearing sands. Trudy Gor.-
geol.inst. no.20:127-129 '53. (MLRA 7:5)

(Gold ores)

PERELMAN, H. K.
Chemical Abst.
Vol. 48 No. 4
Feb. 25, 1954
Mineralogical and Geological Chemistry

Composition and structure of native gold. A. P. Perelman. *Zapiski Vsesoyuz. Mineralog. Obshchestva (Mém. soc. russe mineral.)* 82, 196-206 (1963). Native Au from different (primary and secondary) deposits was examd. by metallographic and chem. methods. The samples are granular aggregates of single crystals of 0.01-0.10 mm. diam. The microscopic structure of alloys with more than 90% Au is slightly different from those with less than 90% Au (>10% Ag = electrum). In the latter type the structure is heterogeneous, with Au-rich solid solns. which are etched only with difficulty (by electrolytical etching in 25% KCN soln.), together with an easily etched component, which is Ag-enriched. Unmixing is also observed in the scarce natural Au alloys with Cu (Ag is the by far predominant accessory metal of native Au). While the usually known phase equil. diagram of the system Au-Ag shows a continuous series of solid solns., the hydrothermally deposited natural Au-Ag alloys show distinctly a limited soly. of the components. Au, deposited in the oxidation zone of sulfide ore deposits, is lower in Ag than hydrothermal "primary" gold; but also in this case, indications of unmixing are observed. These changes are very characteristic in the rims, which are always higher in Au. In Au pebbles (nuggets) of alluvial placers, the thin peripheral parts also show a removal of Ag from the solid soln. The differentiation is in this case even much more distinct than in the grains of Au occurring in the oxidation zones; it is strongest in pebbles of Mesozoic placers, which have been formed under climatic conditions very different from the alluvial gravels. Small pebbles often have been entirely changed in their structure, or only residual cores of the primary cryst.-granular Au are observed. The late-formed Au of the peripheral zones is particularly low in Ag; the possibility of an electrochem. leaching of Ag as the less noble metal from a primary cryst. soln. is discussed. It is remarkable that native Ag is very low (not over 1%) in

(over)

Au. Also the relatively low hardness of natural Au-Ag samples shows distinctly that both metals are not alloyed to homogeneous cryst. solns. (Zhemchuzhnyi, cf. C.A. 17, 3468) which are always harder than the component metals. From NH_4Cl -soln. of AgCl and AuCl_3 , Hg ppts. Au with a 7-times higher rate than Ag. This reaction illustrates why purer Au is always deposited before Ag is pptd. and no copptn. occurs. Heated to fusion temp., however, also the higher Ag-contg. natural gold samples showed homogeneous solid solns. in dendrites.

W. Eitel

EH

6-11-54

12-11-11, 1948.

Perelov, V. I. "On the question of the role of the Soviet Union in the development of the world economy," "Trudy ekonomicheskoi teorii i statistiki," 1948, n. 5-8.

CC: 1-51, 16 June 1948, (1-51) "Zhurnal Ekonomicheskoi teorii i statistiki," 1948, n. 5-8.

PERELIYAN, A.P.

Composition and structure of formations of gold ore. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 82
no.3:196-206 '53.

(MLRA 6:11)

(Gold ores)

PERELYAYEV, A-P.

USSR .

Criteria for determining the age of alluvial gold. A. P. Perelyayev. *Trudy Gorno-Geol. Inst. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* Vol. 20, Mineralog. Sbornik No. 2, 127-9 (1963).
—P. established that Au of Mesozoic alluvial deposits differs greatly from that of contemporary alluvial deposits and can be distinguished easily under the microscope. Tests were made by etching polished sections and by detg. the thickness of the high-grade Au ore covering on the rock. It was found that Au from contemporary alluvial deposits has a high-grade coating having a small thickness only at the periphery of the grain, but Au from the Mesozoic is characterized by a deeper development of the high-grade formation.
Gladys S. Macy

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PERELYAYEV, P.

Electrolytic polishing and pickling of native gold. Trudy Gor.-
geol. inst. UFAF SSSR no. 42:219-221 '59. (MIRA 14:2)
(Gold—Analysis)

L 63335-65 EFP(n)-2/EPR/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(m)/EWP(i)/EWP(g)/EWP(b)/EWP(o)/EWP(t)
 PF-L/Ps-L/Pa-L A"/WH/JD/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5017477

UR/0370/65/000/003/0164/0169
 669.292

AUTHOR: Shveykin, G. P.; Perelyayev, V. A.

TITLE: Interaction between metallic niobium and carbon monoxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Metally, no. 3, 194-169

TOPIC TAGS: metallic niobium, carbon monoxide, carbothermal reduction, interaction kinetics, carbide phase, oxycarbide phase, cell edge, oxycarbide film, carbon monoxide atmosphere

ABSTRACT: So far the interaction between niobium and carbon monoxide has never been investigated in detail. The authors know of only one work (Lapitskiy, A. V., et al. Zh. neorg. khimii, 1957, 2, no. 1, pp 80-90) concerned with, along with other processes, the interaction between carbon monoxide and niobium and tantalum at 1100°C, which, however, lacks any data on the nature of this interaction at elevated temperatures (1300-1900°C). Now data of this kind are greatly needed in order to elucidate the mechanism of the diffusion reaction in general as well as to clarify certain technological processes, particularly the nature of the interaction between CO and solid phases during the production of high-melting Card 1/4

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ACCESSION NR: AP5017477

metals and carbides by means of the carbothermal reduction of their oxides. The kinetics of the interaction between specimens of powdered as well as pressed niobium and pure CO was investigated with the aid of a spring balance. The temperature in the CO-filled furnace (vacuum resistance furnace with graphite heater) was measured by means of a tungsten-molybdenum thermocouple. The interaction products were investigated by means of chemical and X-ray analysis. For powdered Nb the content of carbon and oxygen in the final products markedly decreases with increasing temperature and decreasing pressure of CO. At low temperatures a small amount of free C was found in the reaction products, whereas no free C was found at high temperatures. The cell edge of the carbide phase in most cases is much smaller than was computed on the basis of chemical analysis. This indicates the formation of, mostly, an oxycarbide phase rather than a carbide phase. For compact (pressed) niobium, by contrast, the reaction kinetics is different. At 1300°C interaction with CO proceeds slowly, and it accelerates markedly only at 1900°C. Compact niobium apparently is much more resistant to the action of CO than powdered niobium. This is attributable to the formation of a resistant film of reaction products on the surface of specimens. Such a

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film has indeed been visually observed and its X-ray and metallographic analysis showed it to be an oxycarbide film. Specimens on which this film had formed at 1300°C (No. 1) and at 1900°C (No. 2) were again placed in the furnace and heated at 1600°C in a vacuum of $1 \cdot 10^{-3}$ mm Hg for 1 hr. Subsequent X-ray analysis showed that the surface of specimen No. 1 consisted exclusively of metallic niobium whereas specimen No. 2 contained at its surface niobium carbide with a smaller cell edge than previously (NbC_x). This warrants the assumption that niobium oxycarbide of the composition NbC_xO_y forms at the surface of compact metal and that at higher temperatures there forms a more carbon-rich oxycarbide. This is also indicated by measurements of the thermo-e.m.f. of the surface of niobium specimens exposed to a CO atmosphere for 2 hr at different temperatures: the thermo-e.m.f. increased with temperature, reaching its maximum at 1700°C. This also may be attributed to a change in the composition of the oxycarbide film: at temperatures exceeding 1700°C this composition apparently remains constant, so that the thermo-e.m.f. also remains constant. The chemical resistance of the obtained oxycarbide coatings was investigated in 40% hydrofluoric acid at room temperature and found to be higher for specimen No. 2. Thus, the oxycarbide compound of niobium displays a number of interesting physicochemical properties. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table.

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L 63335-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017477

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 30 Nov 63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: SS, 101

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

ymb
Card 4/4

SHVEYKIN, G.P. (Sverdlovsk); PERELYAYEV, V.A. (Sverdlovsk)

Interaction between metallic niobium and carbon monoxide. Izv. AN
SSSR. Met. no.3:164-169 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

GROMOVA, M.I.; PERELYAYEVA, G.N.

Complex formation in the system benzoyl acetone - gadolinium -
chloroform - water studied by the distribution method. Vest.-
Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.1:58-60 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra analiticheskoy khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.
(Gadolinium compounds)

PERELYGIN, A.

"TsS-2" and "TsS-3" pocket radios. V pom. radioliub. no.14:
3-7 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

KOTSYUMAKHA, P.A.; KUSHNAR, Ya.I.; PERELYGIN, A.V.

Temperature dependence of electroconductivity and the Hall
effect in copper oxide. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 28 no.8:
1328-1330 Ag '64 (MIRA 17:8)

L 6811-65 EWO(j)/IWT(l)/EWO(k)/EWT(m)/EPP(c)/EPR/T/EMP(q)/ENP(b) Pr-4/
Pz-4/Pz-6 IJP(c)/ISD(z)-5/AFETE/RAEM(t) AT/JD

ACCESSION NR: AP4044848

S/0048/64/028/008/1328/1330

AUTHOR: Kotsyurakha, P.A.; Kushnir, Ya.I.; Porol'tsin, A.V.

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TITLE: Temperature dependence of the electric conductivity²¹ of and the Hall effect in cuprous oxide /Report, Third All-Union Conference on Semiconductor Compounds held in Kishinev 18-21 Sept 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.8, 1964, 1328-1330

TOPIC TAGS: cuprous oxide, electric conductivity, Hall constant

ABSTRACT: The electric conductivity and Hall constant of cuprous oxide were measured on both single crystals and polycrystalline samples at temperatures from 20 to 1070°C. The single crystals were obtained by complete oxidation of copper followed by a high temperature anneal, as described by R.S.Toth, R.Kilkson and D.J.Trivich (J.Appl.Phys.31,6,117,1960). The 20 x 2 x 0.4 mm³ specimen was mounted in a quartz tube inserted into an electric furnace, which maintained the set temperature within ±0.2°; the oxygen pressure was varied between 10⁻⁵ and 10⁻² mm Hg. A magnetic field of 10 kOe was employed. Results of the measurements are presented graphically for four specimens, two single crystals with carrier concentrations (at room

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ACCESSION NR: AP4044648

temperature) of 1×10^{12} and $6.85 \times 10^{12} \text{ cm}^{-3}$, and two polycrystalline specimens with carrier concentrations of 2×10^{13} and $4 \times 10^{14} \text{ cm}^{-3}$. The rapid decrease of the Hall constant with increasing temperature was found to set in at lower temperatures for the materials with the lower carrier concentrations. The temperature at which the Hall constant drops to zero was found by extrapolation to range from 320 to 640°C for the four samples discussed. The temperature dependence of the conductivity indicated well defined regions of intrinsic and extrinsic conductivity. The activation energy in the intrinsic region was 0.84 eV for the polycrystalline materials and between 1.03 and 1.12 eV for the single crystals. The resistivity-temperature curves for the single crystals were somewhat anomalous in the transition region between intrinsic and extrinsic conductivity, and for one of the single crystals there was a small temperature range in which the conductivity increased with decreasing temperature. The Hall constant versus temperature curves for the single crystals were also somewhat anomalous in the same temperature region. The polycrystalline materials did not exhibit these anomalies. The anomalies are ascribed to an impurity band due to the concentration of excess oxygen in the surface layers of the crystal. Conductivity and Hall constant measurements on single cuprous oxide crystals that have been annealed under different conditions are promised for the future. Orig.art.has: 1 formula and 3 figures.

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L 6611-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044648

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: SS, EM

NR REF SOV: 004

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 009

3/3

PERELYGIN, A.V.; KRYLOVA, N.V.

Technic of mounting dry anatomical and biological preparations in organic glass (methymethacrylate). Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 49 no:1:126-127 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii cheloveka (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. D.A. Zhdanov) I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.M.Sechenova. Predstavlena dyestv. chlenom AMN SSSR V.V. Zakusovym.

(BIOLOGICAL SPECIMENS—COLLECTION AND PRESERVATION)

PERKLYGIN, A.V., master

Advice on the maintenance of an IXL-5 device. Elek. 1 tepl. tiaga
4 no.11:39-41 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ispytatel'naya stantsiya 1-go uchastka energosnabzheniya Vostochno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

(Railroads—Electric equipment)
(Electric power supply to apparatus)

PERELYGIN, B., mayor

Visual aid in military topography. Voen.vest. 38 no.11:84-86
N '58. (MIRA 11:12)

(Military topography)

GOLOVIN, Ye. (Leningrad); RUMYANTSEV, V.; PERELYGIN, D (Yaroslavl');
POPOV, M. (Astrakhan'); CHIKOV, T. (Moskva); MOROLEV, N., master
sports (Moskva)

We need a good stabilized program for a composite aquatic event.
Voen. znan. 35 no.7:30-31 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Aquatic sports)

PERELYGIN, D.Ya.; KOL'TSOV, N.Ya., inzh.

Znamensk paper factories operate without a technical control section.
Bum. prom. 32 no.12:25-26 D '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Direktor Znamenskikh bumazhnykh fabrik (for Pereygin).
(Znamensk--Paper industry)

PERELYGIN, I.S.

Infrared spectra of ionic solutions of acetone. Opt. 1 spektr. 16
no.1:40-45 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

PERELYGIN, I.S.

Infrared spectra of certain nonaqueous electrolyte solutions.
Ukr. fiz. zhur. 7 no.8:910-914 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazanskiy universitet.
(Electrolyte solutions) (Spectrum, Infrared)

PERELYGIN, I.S.

Effect of ions on the absorption band of the O-H bond.
Opt. i spektr. 13 no.3:353-356 S '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Spectrum, Infrared) (Hydrogen bonding)
(Ions)

SZADECZKY-KARDOSS, Elemer; ZSEBOK, Zoltan, dr.; RUSZNYAK, Istvan, dr.;
 ANTALFFY, Gyorgy, dr.; BIHARI, Otto, dr.; CHOLNOKY, Laszlo, dr.;
 GRUBER, Jozsef, dr.; HAY, Laszlo, dr.; KESZTYUS, Lorand, dr.;
 MAGYARI, Andras, dr.; ORTUTAY, Gyula, dr.; PERENYI, Imre, dr.;
 PETRI, Gabor, dr.; POLINSZKY, Karoly, dr.; RAPCSAK, Andras;
 TORO, Imre, dr.; ZAMBO, Janos, dr.

Peace to the world! An appeal by the Committee on Science of
 the National Peace Council. Term tud kozl 6 no.6:241 Je
 '62.

1. Országos Bektanacs Tudomanyos Bizottsaganak elinok (for Szadeczky-Kardoss).
2. Országos Bektanacs Tudomanyos Bizottsaganak titkara (for Zsebok).
3. Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia elnoka (for Ruszanyak).
4. Szegedi Tudomanyegyetem rektora (for Antalffy).
5. Pecszi Tudomanyegyetem allamjogi karanak dekanja (for Bihari).
6. Pecszi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem rektora (for Cholnoky).
7. Budapesti Muszaki Egyetem rektora (for Gruber).
8. Marx Karoly Kozgazdasagtudomanyi Egyetem rektora, Budapest (for Hay).
9. Kossuth Lajos Tudomanyegyetem rektora, Debrecen (for Kesztyus).
10. Agrartudomanyi Egyetem rektora (for Magyar).
11. Eotvos Lorand Tudomanyegyetem rektora (for Ortutay).
12. Epitoipari es Kozlekedesi Muszaki Egyetem rektora (for Perenyi).
13. Szegedi Orvostudomanyi Egyetem rektora (for Petri).
14. Veszpremi Vegyipari Egyetem dekanja (for Polinszky).

~~(to be continued)~~

PERELIGIN, I.S.

Infrared spectra of ionic solutions of acetonitrile.

Opt. i spektr. 13 no.3:360-363 S '62.

(MIRA 15:9)

(Acetonitrile--Spectra)

L 49775-65 EWT(m)/ENP(j) Pc-4 RM
 ACCESSION NR: 1R5012242

UR/0058/65/000/003/D027/D027

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D188

AUTHOR: Perelygin, I. S.

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of ions on the absorption band of the monomer group of O-H phenol

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Itog. nauchn. konferentsiya Kazansk. un-ta za 1962 g. Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1963, 52-54

TOPIC TAGS: phenol, monomer group, absorption band, electron donor ability

TRANSLATION: A study was made of the influence of the ions Li^+ , Na^+ , Ca^{2+} , Mg^{2+} , I^- , and ClO_4^- on the absorption band of the valence collective group of O-H monomer molecules of phenol, dissolved in acetonitrile. Upon introduction of the perchlorates LiClO_4 , NaClO_4 , and $\text{Ca}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ into the solution, the position and the intensity of the 3402 cm^{-1} band do not change. The absence of changes is attributed to the weak electron-donor ability of the oxygen of the O-H phenol group. Introduction of $\text{Mg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$ does not change the position of the band and greatly increases

Card 1/2

L. 49775-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012242

its intensity. Upon dissolution of LiI , NaI , and $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_9)_4\text{NI}$, a 3200 cm^{-1} band appears, owing to the decrease in the absorption of the free molecules of phenol. This band pertains to the absorption of the O-H group, connected with the anion I^- .
S. S.

SUB CODE: OP, 10

ENCL: 00

Q5B
Card 2/2

PERELYGIN, I.S.; SAFIULLINA, N.R.; ROMANOV, V.G. (Kazan')

Study of the molecular interaction of acetonitrile with HCl bases
on infrared spectra. Zhur. fiz. khim. 39 no.2:394-397 F '65.

(MI² 18:4)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Ul'yanova-Lenina.

8/185/62/007/008/007/008
D234/D308

AUTHOR: Perelygin, I.S.

TITLE: Infrared spectra of some nonaqueous solutions of electrolytes

PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyy fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 7, no. 8, 1962,
910 - 914

TEXT: The author gives a survey of existing literature and the results of experiments made by him. The influence of concentration of NaClO_4 , LiClO_4 , $\text{Mg}(\text{ClO}_4)_2$, NaI and LiI on the position and intensity of absorption bands of acetonitrile and monomeric O-H group of methyl alcohol dissolved in the latter (about 2 % volume). Water content in the solutions did not exceed 0.02 % volume. Addition of the above salts to the alcohol solution leads to the appearance of new bands with wave numbers 3523, 3483 and 3388 cm^{-1} respectively for the first three salts. In the case of LiI there is a second 3363 cm^{-1} band apart from 3483 cm^{-1} as above, and in that of NaI a 3380 cm^{-1} band apart from 3523 cm^{-1} . The author attributes the

Card 1/2

Infrared spectra of some ...

S/185/62/007/008/007/008
D234/D308

first three bands to O-H groups disturbed by metal ions and assumes that the interaction of the cations with the alcohol is not electrostatic but partially of a donor-acceptor type. If acetonitrile is pure, the additional bands are 2264, 2275 and 2290 cm^{-1} respectively for the first three salts. The effect of iodides is here the same as that of perchlorates. There are also displacements in the C-C group band and new bands in the CH_3 group (the latter only in the case of iodides). The author expresses his gratitude to V.M. Chulanovskiy for suggestions and to I.S. Pominov for his interest. There are 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kazanskiy universitet (Kazan University)

Card 2/2

PERELYGIN, I.S.

Use of the method of infrared absorption spectra in studying the
interaction between acetone ions and molecules. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 9
no.5:497-502 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

1. PERELYGIN, L. M., Prof.
2. USSR (600)
4. Leont'ev, N. L.
7. Two books on the study of properties of wood and the preservation of its quality ("Elastic deformations of wood." N. L. Leont'yev, and "Protection and storage of wood." Reviewed by Prof. L. M. Perelygin). Les. prom No. 1 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

PERELYGIN L.M.

PERELYGIN, L.M.; MOSKALEVA, V.Ye., otvetstvennyy redaktor; RAKITSKIY, N.P.,
redaktor; ZEMLYAKOVA, T.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Structure of wood] Stroenie drevesiny. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii
nauk SSSR, 1954. 198 p. (MIRA 7:9)
(Wood--Anatomy)

PERELYGIN, L.M.

USSR:

The compression strength of wood perpendicular to the grain. V. A. Bazhenov, L. M. Perelygin, and B. A. Semenova. *Trudy Inst. Lesn. Khim. S.S.S.R.* 9, 315-31 (1953).—Curves of deformation against load during radial and tangential compression are given for pine, spruce, oak, ash, elm, hornbeam, beech, birch, and aspen at 10, 20, and 100% moisture. Curves are given of the distance from the pith plotted against wood d. and the limit of plastic flow in compression for pine, and it is concluded that there is no characteristic relation between tangential or radial compression strength and either wood d. or load at failure.

John Lake Keays

PERELYGIN, Leonid Mikhaylovich, prof. [deceased]; UGOLEV, B. B. 1963 :

[Study of wood] Drevesinovedenie. Izd. 3., perer. i dop.
Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 283 p. (MIRA 1844)

1. Moskovskiy lesotekhnicheskii institut (for Ugolev).

PERELYGIN, Leonid Mikhaylovich; SHUKLIN, A.V., redaktor; PITERMAN, Ye.L.,
redaktor izdatel'stva; KARASIK, N.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Science of wood and forest products] Drevesinovedenie i lesnoe
tovarovedenie. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1954. 346 p. (MIRA 9:8)
(Wood) (Lumber)

FEBELYGIN, L.M., prof.

Physical and mechanical properties of fir and aspen growing in
Moscow Province and changes of these properties according to grades
of the growth and development. Nauch. trudy MLTI no.6:72-101 '56.
(MIRA 11:12)

(Moscow Province--Fir--Testing)
(Moscow Province--Aspen--Testing)

PERELYGIN, L.M., prof.

Structure and physical and mechanical properties of black poplar
rind. Nauch. trudy MLTI no.6:102-122 '56. (MIRA 11:12)
(Poplar--Testing)

PERELMAN, I. P.

Stroenie droveriny (Structure of wood). Moskva, AN SSSR, 1954. 200 p.

SO: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 7, No. 7, Oct. 1954.

1. PERELYGIN, L. M., Prof.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Wood
 7. Two books on the study of properties of wood and the preservation of its quality ("Elastic deformations of wood." N. L. Leont'ev, and "Protection and storage of wood." Reviewed by Prof. L. M. Perelygin). Les. prom., 13, No. 1, 1953.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April, 1953, Uncl.

PERELYGIN, L.M.

The Committee on Stalin Prizes (of the Council of Ministers Union) in the fields of science and inventions announces that the following scientific works, popular scientific books, and textbooks have been submitted for competition for Stalin Prizes for the years 1953 and 1954. (Sovetskaya Kul'tura, Moscow, No. 24-45, 24 Feb - 1 Apr 1954)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title of work</u>	<u>Submitted by</u>
<u>Perelygin, L.M.</u>	"Wood Pulp Studies" (student manual) "The Effect of Flaws on the Mechanical Properties of Wood Pulp" "Wood Pulp From Little- Studied Species"	Moscow Forestry Engineering Institute

Ref: W-204704, 7 July 1954

FERELYGIN, L M

N/5
632.77
.F4

Stroyenye drevesiny (The Structure of Wood) Moskva, Akademkniga, 1964.

198 p. illus., diagrs., tables.

At head of T.-F.: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut Lesa.

"Literatura": p. 194-197

PERELYGIN, L. M.

N/5
632.77
.Pal

Drevesinovedeniye i lesnoye tovarovedeniye (Wood and forest guide)
Leningrad, Goslesoumizdat, 1954.
346 p. illus., diags., tables.
Bibliography: p. 343.

PERELMAN, Leonid Mikhailovich.

Structure of wood. Moskva, Izd-vo Akademii nauk SSSR, 1964. 108 p. (55-15508)

1. Wood - Anatomy.

PERELYGIN, Leonid Mikhailovich.

Science of wood and forest products; textbook Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1954. 346 p.
(55-28512)

1A419.P38

1. Wood. 2. Forest products.

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137 and 138 (1971)		139 and 140 (1971)	
PROCEDURE AND SUBSTITUTION CODE			
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ADD-SEA METALLOGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
BOOK SYMBOL		BOOK SYMBOL	
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BOOK SYMBOL		BOOK SYMBOL	

KIYASBEYLI, A.Sh.; PEREL'SHTEYN, M.Ye.

Special-purpose computers used in flow-measuring units. Za tekh. prog.
3 no.8:1-4 Ag '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Spetsial'noye konstruktorskoye byuro "Neftekhimpribor".

L 34998-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) WW/RM

ACC NR: AR6017237

SOURCE CODE: UR/0058/65/000/012/D036/D037

AUTHOR: Pereygin, I. S.; Safiullina, N. R.; Romanov, V. G. 74

TITLE: Manifestation of intermolecular interaction of HCl with acetonitrile in the infrared spectrum B

SCOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 12D306

REF SCOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, t. 3, vyp. 1, 1964, 158-163

TOPIC TAGS: ir spectrum, organic nitrile compound, chemical bonding, absorption band, frequency shift

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the infrared absorption band of the valence oscillations of the H-Cl, C≡N, C-C and C-H bonds in the following triple system: inert solvent + HCl + CH₃CN. It is established that the formation of the intermolecular bond of hydrogen chloride with acetonitrile leads to a strong shift of the absorption band of the H-Cl bond toward lower frequencies, and to a shift of the absorption bands of the bonds C≡N and C-c toward higher frequencies. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 20, 07

Card 1/1 4

PERELYGIN, N. I., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Course of penetrating injuries to the cornea of the eye in animals with radiation sickness." Rostov-na-Don, 1960. 18 pp; (Rostov State Medical Inst, Chair of Eye Diseases, Chair of Histology); 300 copies; price not given; (KL, 18-60, 157)

PERELYGIN, N.I.

Effect of ionizing radiation on the permeability and distribution
of phosphorus in eye tissues and media. Med. rad. 5 no.4:88 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:12)

(EYE) (PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)
(RADIATION--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

PERELYGIN, N.I., kand.med.nauk

Glioma of the optic nerve. Oft. zhur. 16 no.4:249-250 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)
1. Iz kliniki glaznykh bolezney imeni K.Kh.Orlova (zav. - dotsent
D.I.Zatsepin) Rostovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(OPTIC NERVE—TUMORS)

FERELYON, N. I., kand. med. nauk

Some biochemical processes in the cornea subjected to deep freezing;
an experimental study. Sbor. nauch. trud. SOGMI no. 14:38-42 '63.
(MIRA 18:9)

1. iz kafedry glaznykh bolezney (ispolnyayushchiy obyazannosti
zaveduyushchego dotsent D. I. Zatselin) Rostovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta.

PERELYGIN, N.S.
BEUSOV, I.I.; PERELYGIN, N.S.; SINITSYN, V.P.; VISHNYAKOV, V.N., re-
daktor; PETROVA, M.D., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Air raid and chemical warfare defense] Protivovozdushnaia i
protivokhimicheskaya zashchita. Moskva, Dobrovol'noe ob-vo so-
deistviia armii, aviatsii i flotu, 1952. 111 p. [Microfilm]
(Air defenses) (MLRA 7:11)

GLADNEV, Ivan Pomich; ZIMIN, Grigoriy Semenovich; ZUBEKHIN, P.T., red.;
PERELYGIN, N.S., red.; KARZHAVIHA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Lipetsk Province] Lipetskaya oblast'. Lipetsk, Lipetskoe
knizhnoe izd-vo, 1959. 317 p. (MIRA 13:10)
(Lipetsk Province)

PERELYGIN, V.P.; TRET'YAKOVA, S.P.

Half life of a spontaneously fissioning isomer. Zhur. eksp. i
teor. fiz. 45 no.4:863-866 0 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy.

PERELYGIN, V.M.; YERSHOVA, V.I.

Amount of defoliants and desiccants in the dust of cotton-cleaning
plants in Kirghizistan. Sov. sadrav. Kir. no.1:20-24 Ja-F '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
(direktor - kand.med.nauk V.M.Perelygin).
(KIRGHIZISTAN--COTTON GINS AND GINNING)
(AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS)

PERELYGIN, V.M.; AMINOVA, M.G.; P'YACHENKO, P.N.

Study of the epidemiological and hygienic problems of Kirghizi-
stan. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.4/5:19-27 J1-0'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gi-
giieny (dir. - kand. med. nauk V.M.Perelygin).

MASHKEVICH, A.A.; PERELYGIN, V.M.; AN, A.S.

Pollution of the Chu River with sewage waters and the ways for its
sanitary purification. Sov. zdrav. Kir. no.2:49-53 Mr-Apr '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Kirgizskogo instituta epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
(direktor - kand.med.nauk V.M.Perelygin).
(CHU RIVER—WATER—POLLUTION)

AMINOVA, M.G.; NECHIPORENKO, L.G.; SMIRNOV, L.I.; TRIFONOV, F.I.;
PERELYGIN, V.M., kand. med. nauk, otv. red.

[Bibliography of the scientific papers of the Insitutute from
1938 to 1961] Bibliografiia nauchnykh rabot instituta za pe-
riod 1938-1961 gg. Frunze, 1961. 77 p. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Kirgizskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemio-
logii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny. 2. Direktor Kirgizskogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta epidemiologii, mikro-
biologii i gigiyeny (for Perelygin).

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S/169/60/000/012/004/010
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9.9100 (1041, 1060)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 216-217,
16258

AUTHORS: Yerofeyev, N. M., Dzhemilev, G. G., Perelygin V. P., Petinov, V. P.

TITLE: First Results of Radiotechnical Observations of the Motions of Non-uniformities in the Ionosphere (Winds) Over Ashkhabad at Altitudes of 200-300 km

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Dreyfy i neodnorodnosti v ionosfere. No. 1, Moscow, AN SSSR, 1959, pp. 34-39 (English summary)

TEXT: Experimental results are presented of a study of the winds in the ionosphere by the spaced reception method with small base, which was performed at Ashkhabad in the period from January 1 to June 30, 1958. The equipment is briefly described (output 2 kw in the pulse, pulse duration 150 μ sec, base of the reception antenna system 100 m, photographic recording, film feed speed 15 cm/min). The processing of the records was carried out by the similar-fading method; it is shown that 20-30% of the observations yield to processing by this method. The distribution of nonuniformity drift speeds in the F region is of approximately

Card 1/2

87466

S/169/60/000/012/004/010

A005/A001

First Results of Radiotechnical Observations of the Motions of Nonuniformities in the Ionosphere (Winds) Over Ashkhabad at Altitudes of 200-300 km

Maxwellian from. The average arithmetical and the observed probable values of the drift speed are 69 and 58 m/sec respectively. The preferred motion direction is westward. The diurnal course of the velocity vector components is weakly expressed, but shows the tendency to predominating 24-hours-period. - There are 10 references.

E. S. Kazimirovskiy

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 2/2

S/058/61/000/009/047/050
A001/A101

9,1200

AUTHOR: Perelygin, V.P.

TITLE: On the possibility of using wide-range polarization antennas at middle latitudes for the steady singling out of one of the magnet-ionic signal components

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 9, 1961, 273, abstract 9Zh266
(^oIzv. AN Turk~~men~~SSR, Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol. n.", 1960, no. 6, 132 - 135)

TEXT: The author presents data obtained during adjustment and operation of receiving and transmitting polarization antennas at station Ashkhabad. The transmitting polarization antenna system consists of two delta-antennas arranged at an angle of 90° to one another and oriented in directions North-South and East-West relative to magnetic meridian. The receiving antenna system consists of two perpendicular, similarly oriented Nadenenko dipoles. Both the transmitting and receiving antennas are connected through phasing quadripoles. The author obtains dependences of attenuation coefficients K of the antenna system components and ratio of amplitudes of ordinary components to extraordinary in the frequency range

Card 1/2

(On the possibility of using wide-range ...

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A001/A101

from 1.5 to 13 Mc. The attenuation coefficient of a transmitting antenna was determined as a geometrical mean of the values of amplitude ratios of ordinary components to extraordinary ones for waves of right and left rotation. A frequency dependence of attenuation coefficient was discovered. The present transmitting and receiving polarization antennas, used jointly, permit a reliable singling-out of any magnet-ionic component within the range from 2 to 12 Mc. B

A. Lindeberg

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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S/904/61/000/000/003/011
D218/D308

AUTHOR: Perelygin, V. P.

TITLE: Some results of studies of motions in the ionosphere above Ashkhabad during the IGY and IGC by method of harmonic analysis

SOURCE: Doklady Nauchnogo simpoziuma po ionosfere, Rostov-na-Donu, 21-22 aprelya 1960 g. V razdel programmy MGU (ionosfera). Rostov on the Don, Izd-vo Rostov. univ., 1961, 46-53

TEXT: Results of an analysis of measurements of drifts of ionospheric irregularities obtained at the Ashkhabad station in 1958-1959 are reported. Reflections from the F2 layer were observed hourly at high frequencies with magneto-ionic splitting of the signal. The use of high-frequencies ensured the exclusion of effects associated with lower-lying levels. Calculations showed that the data corresponded to heights of 200 - 400 km.

Card 1/2

Some results of...

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Brief information is now given on the magnitudes and directions of ionospheric irregularity drifts, but most of the data reported are concerned with results of a harmonic analysis. It was found that in the above altitude range the drift velocities are between 0 - 450 Mc/sec. The most frequently encountered values were in the range 30 - 100 Mc/sec with preferred directions in the south-west or west and occasionally in the southeast. The magnitude of the drift velocity in the F2 layer is not very dependent on the solar velocity. An increase in the magnetic activity was found as a rule to give rise to an increase in the drift velocity. The Ashkhabad station is intermediate in latitude between the Cambridge and the Yamagawa stations. The data obtained at Ashkhabad are intermediate between the data of these two stations but tend to agree with the data from Yamagawa. Detailed tables are reproduced giving the results of the harmonic analysis for the Ashkhabad station in trigonometric form for different times of day and for different seasons. There are 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION:

Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut, AN Turkm. SSR
(Physico-Technical Institute, AS Turkm. SSR)

Card 2/2

YEROFEYEV, N.M.; PERELIGIN, V.P.

Relationship between the magnitude and direction of the drift speed of ionospheric irregularities and the true altitude in the F_2 layer of the ionosphere. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. fiz.-tekhn., khim. i geol nauk no.6:110-112 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.
(Ionosphere)

DZHEMILEV, G.G.; YEROFEYEV, N.M.; PERELYGIN, V.P.; PETINOV, V.P.

Studies of structural inhomogeneities and drifts in the ionosphere over Ashkhabad at altitudes of 200 to 400 km. conducted under the programs of the International Geophysical Year and International Geophysical Cooperation during 1958-1959. Trudy fiz.-tekh. inst. AN Turk. SSR 8:175-200 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Ashkhabad--Ionospheric research)

PERELYGIN, V.P.

Fine structure of the F₂ ionospheric layer over Ashkhabad in
October 1958 and January 1959. Izv.AN Turk.SSR.Ser.fiz.-tekhn.,
khim.i geol.nauk no.3:108-111 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut AN Turkmenskoy SSR.

L 10908-65 EEC-4/EEC(k)-2/ENG(v)/EWA(h)/EWT(d)/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/FCC Pe-5/Pg-4
 PI-4/PI-4/Pn-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pt-10/Pae-2/Peb GW/WS-4
 ACCESSION NR: AT5009257 UR/2831/64/000/013/0151/0153

AUTHOR: Perelygin, V. P.

TITLE: Discrete-counting electronic correlator with input of data from radio devices

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodnyy geofizicheskiy komitet. V razdel program-
 my MSG: Ionosfera. Sbornik statey, no. 13, 1964, 151-153

TOPIC TAGS: electronic correlator, discrete counting correlator, radio wave propagation, ionosphere

ABSTRACT: The article describes a time-saving correlator for use with computers in the processing of data from ionospheric and similar measurements. The time required to process one measurement is reduced to 30-45 min, i.e., by a factor of at least 3 to 4, when the device is used. The correlator is a small-sized discrete-counting computer with a small volume, immediate-access memory and a relatively long access time. Up to 400 tubes, 1500 ferrite cores, 3500 diodes, about 1500 capacitors and up to 2500 resistances are used in the correlator. A block diagram of the correlator is given (see Fig. 1 of the Enclosure) and its

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general operation is described. "In conclusion, the author notes that this work was started at the suggestion of N. M. Yarovoyev, for which he thanks him." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: DP, ES

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3